The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,76. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance....RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	,,	72 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

DAUNT—At Mozuffurpore, Tirhoot on the 26th March, the wife of J. C. C. Daunt, Esq., V. C., 14th Regt., Bengal Army, District Superintendent of Police of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROWNE—AMESBURY—At Rondebush Church, near Cape Town on the 16th December, Lord Richard Howe Browne, Major 96th Regt., son of the Marquis of Sligo, to Agnes Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Amesbury, Esq., of Brighton, and neice of the late Right Hon'ble Lord Kensington.

DEATHS.

PHELPS—At Sumbulpore, on the 19th March, Ellen, the beloved wife of Albert D. Phelps, 43rd Regt., M. N. I., —aged 22 years.

BABONAU—At Calcutta, on the 23rd March, Ethel May, the infant child of the Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Babonau, of Rampatia.

DRUMMOND—At Dacca, on the 23rd March, of fever, Beatrix Henrietta, the only child of Edward Drummond, Esq., Bengal Civil Service,—aged 3 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ROGERS—At St. Thomas' Mount, on the 30th March, the wife of Captain Rogers, R. E., of a son.

DEATH.

DAILY—At Madras, on the 30th March, Emily Petronella, the beloved wife of Mr. Chas. Richd. Daily, deeply and sincerely regretted.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

('To sail in April.')

THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 18th March 1864 Agents Ship *Octavia*.

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail in April.)

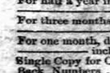
MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents Ship *Salamanca*.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,

Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.

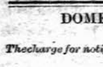
THE S. S. PIONEER, J. GORDON, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, 160 H. P., will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

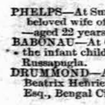
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, 100 H. P., will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 16th instant, with Passengers and Cargo, touching at Muscat, Gwader Abbas, Bushire and Bassorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ALARIA, 1100 Tons, 300 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched on 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The CORINGA will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st May returning by same route in 12 days' time leaving Cochin on 6th.

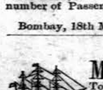
STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw-Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 4th April 1864.

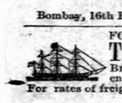
FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing Steamer SUTLEJ, CHAMBERS, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P. M. positively

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday	8th April.	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	12th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	15th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday	19th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Friday	22nd ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	26th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	29th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday	8th April.	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	12th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	15th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	19th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 9 A. M.
Friday	22nd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 A. M.
Tuesday	26th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.
Friday	29th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampar Row, 8th February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. All Persons the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £12.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, first-class £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/8 per head; *second-class* £8 5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,

Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Colonist* from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the consigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Colonist*.

Bombay, 28th March 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per *North East*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Boyd will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE,

31st March. Agent for Captain BOYD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—IN RE "SEBASTIAN CABOT."—Consignees of Cargo by the above vessel, now daily expected here, are particularly requested to send their Invoices and Bills of Lading without any delay to the undersigned, in order that the General Average Statement and Salvage Loss by the said vessel may be adjusted, and delay in discharge of her Cargo avoided.

No cargo will be delivered until the Consignees thereof have signed the Average Bond, now lying at the office of the undersigned, and have there made a deposit of ten per cent., calculated upon the shippers' valuations less 10 per cent. for charges.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Agents for the Captain and Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot*.

Bombay, 1st April 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & Co., of Glasgow, opened on the 1st instant a Branch-house in Liverpool, under the same title, and have assumed as resident Partner there Mr. SAMUEL SMITH.

Both Houses are represented in Bombay by the undersigned. JAMES FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.

H. J. MAILSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 11th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain*, until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to Carwar.

For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—A Dividend of Rs. 850 per share of the above Company will be paid on and after the 10th APRIL next from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M. at this office.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનેવેલ્લી પ્રેસ કંપનીનો લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેસ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કંપનીનો લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Rampart Removal Committee for the Earthwork and Rubble Walling necessary to be done in putting in the Foundations of the European General Hospital, on a site near the ground at present occupied by the Bombay Cricket Club on the Esplanade.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works, or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and other information obtained at the Office of the undersigned, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Monday the 4th, to Thursday, the 14th April, 1864, at which place also the Tenders addressed to the Rampart Removal Committee, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the Hospital Foundations" should be delivered not later than noon on SATURDAY, the 16th April 1864.

J. TRUBSHAWE,

Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Bombay, 30th March 1864. Committee.

COWASJEE JEHANGHIR BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—THE Trustees of the College are desirous of receiving Tenders for a further portion of the proposed Buildings.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further information obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday, the 7th, to Thursday, the 14th April next; at which place also the Tenders, addressed to the Trustees, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Cowasjee Jehanghir Buildings," should be delivered, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th April next.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. THOMAS, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Trustees for a portion of the Works necessary to be done in the proposed Restoration of the Cathedral. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and other information obtained, on application, at the Architect's Office, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday the 7th, to Thursday the 14th of April next.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices, for the various descriptions of work to be executed.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Tender for works, Bombay Cathedral," addressed to the Trustees, to be left at the Office of the undersigned, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th of April next.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICES.

DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS WANTED—Capable of imparting a sound English Education, Music and Singing. Address "C.," office *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED A BUTLER.—He must be a person of superior qualifications and first rate testimonials. None need apply who will not undertake to remain all night on the premises. The work is light, as the advertiser is the only occupier, and there is no family. He does not object to give Rs. 20 per month. A Bengali would be preferred. Apply to the Manager of this paper.

WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, a situation either in a Bank or Merchant's office. Can correspond, is a good Accountant, and has had four years' experience in a large Liverpool firm. Address the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned Broker, has removed this day to the first FLOOR, *Times of India* office. W. STEWART, Broker,

1st April 1864. Late Commander P. & O. Service.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE

WILL be received and despatched through the Egyptian Wire by THOMAS BLACK, Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office, Rampart Row, where information as to rates &c. can be obtained.

30th March 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned up to the 15th April for the supply of 500 tons of best WELSH HARTLEY COALS to be delivered within two weeks from that date, from 1st April 1864, at the premises of the Broach Cotton Mills, Umjud Bagh, Broach.

2. Tenders should specify the rate per ton at which the Coals will be supplied.

3. The undersigned reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without showing cause for so doing.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,

Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 30th March 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, FORMERLY BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of Fifty Rupees per Shares is payable at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. on or before MONDAY, the 25th April, instant.

All Calls not paid by the above date will bear interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, or the Shares may be forfeited in accordance with the terms of the Preliminary Deed.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
ROBERT HANNAY.
COWASJEE JEHANGEER.

Bombay, 4th April 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

1,000 RUPEES REWARD.

THE above will be paid by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to any person giving such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrators or instigators of the incendiary fires which occurred at the Borel Bundar Station on MONDAY, the 28th instant. One of the incendiaries, Shewram Tatia, a boy, who is believed to be a tool in the hands of others, is in custody, and the reward above offered has no reference to him or his conviction.

Information may be given to the undersigned or to Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD, the Company's Solicitor.

JOHN BRUNTON, General Manager.

Company's Office, Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES.

Solicitor in Bombay.—W. H. Crawford, Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICE.—BROKER'S LOAN DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, that in pursuance of Clause XXXI. of the Articles of Association of this Company, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday the 25th April next, at one o'clock P. M., in order to consider and resolve on the report to be laid before them by the Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ABDOOLEER BOMONJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 1st April 1864.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)—CALL OF RUPEES (500) FIVE HUNDRED PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rs. (500) five hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 20th April 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7 Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

NOTICE.—TANNA ZILLA FOREST DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a sale (as follows) of excellent Teakwood lately cut in the districts of the Colaba Sub-Collectorate, will be held at the Collector's Cutcherry, Tanna, at noon of FRIDAY, the 15th of April 1864.

RAJPOOREE TALOOKA.

2,287 classed Teak Sotas, stacked at Ghara Soorghud near Roha, Souksay Talooka.

1,957 classed Teak Sotas, stacked at Wassgaon near Nagotna.

2,000 classed Teak Sotas stacked at Waugree near Nagotna.

The Wood will be offered in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

The main conditions of sale are that one quarter of the purchase-money has to be paid immediately a lot is knocked down, and the remaining three quarters within eight days of the date of sale. Lots further must be removed within one month.

The Wood can be inspected and full particulars obtained by application to the Mamlutdars of Rajpooree and Souksay respectively, or to their Assistant Conservator of Forests, Colaba and Rutnagherry.

E. P. ROBERTSON, Acting Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 1st April 1864.

NOTICE.—On the 30th March instant a Meeting of the Shippers of Cargo per Ship *Golden Dream*, due notice of which had been previously given, was held at Messrs LAWRENCE & Co.'s Office at which the future course to be taken with reference to such Cargo was discussed, and authority was given to me, the undersigned Master of such Vessel by all the Shippers present in consequence of such notice, to discharge all or a portion of their goods on board the said Vessel and to transship the same to the *Lady Clarendon* or to some other Vessel bound to Liverpool of a class equal to that of the *Golden Dream*. I therefore give notice that in consequence of such notice and authority as above mentioned, I am about to commence the transhipment of such Cargo, and I request that all the Shippers by such Vessel will attend to the transfer of the Insurance on their Cargo, and I further give them notice that the transhipment will be made at their risk.

WM. BROWN, Master *Golden Dream*.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine at Noon on FRIDAY, the 8th proximo for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a party of Troops and Invalids the probable strength of which is noted in the margin, and calling at Kurrachee to convey from thence to London, the Troops and Invalids of strength noted in the margin or such number as the vessel may be capable of carrying.

25	Invalids.
25	Men in health.
6	Women.
12	Children.
260	Invalids.
100	Men in health.
25	Women.
30	Children.

2nd.—Tenders should specify the dates upon which the Vessels will be ready to receive Troops also the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding Fittings, provisions and water.

3rd.—The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th.—Two-thirds of the passage-money will be paid in Bombay, the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th.—All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained on the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st March 1864.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It stripe the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,

Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ... ...£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide ... ...£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A SQUARE PIANFORTE, in good order, by C. N. Schroder, of Hamburg, originally Priced Rs. 700. Price Rs. 450 cash. Apply to Mr. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, Assistant Messrs. CRESSON and WOODHALL.

31st March 1864.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 34, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Family Friend, Vol. July to Dec. 1863	Rs.	3 0
London Society, ditto	,,	7 4
Chambers's Journal, ditto	,,	3 8
Counsel and Comfort	,,	2 12
Guthrie's Gospel in Ezekiel	,,	2 12
Burton's Abeokuta and the Camaroon Mountains, 2 vols.	,,	18 12
Colenso on the Pentateuch, Part IV.	,,	8 0
Speke's Journal of Discovery of Source of the Nile	,,	15 12
Alford's The Queen's English	,,	3 12
Sylvia's Lovers	,,	4 8
Musical Herald, Vol. 2	,,	3 0
Nightingale's Notes on Hospitals	,,	13 8
Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, &c. By Gillmor	,,	13 8
The Interview. The Corner Cupboard. Notices to Correspondents. Each	,,	2 0
Instruction of Musquetry	,,	1 0
Col. B. on Whist	,,	3 12
Cavendish on Whist	,,	2 0
Queen's Regulations. Official edn.	,,	3 0
do. Pocket edn.	,,	1 0
Mr. Wind and Madame Rain. By Paul de Musset.	,,	3 12
Forget-me-not	,,	1 8
Wheeler's Hand-book on Cotton Cultivation, Madras	,,	5 12
A Good Fight in the Battle of Life. A domestic tale founded on facts	,,	5 12
A Book of the Passions. By G. P. R. James. 36 Illustrations	,,	5 12
Animal Physics; or, the body and its functions familiarly explained. By Dr. Lardner, 2 Vols.	,,	5 8
Illustrated Book of Songs for Children	,,	2 12
Les Complices. By Claude Vignon	,,	2 4
Female Life in Prison. By a Prison Matron	,,	3 12
Father Matthew: a biography. By J. F. Maguire, M. P.	,,	9 8
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Illustrated	,,	3 0
Wine, the Vine, and the Cellar. By T. G. Shaw	,,	12 0
A Personal Narrative of Thirteen Years' service amongst the Wild Tribes of Khondistan for the suppression of Human Sacrifice. By Major General John Campbell, C. B.	,,	10 8
Morning on the Mountains; or Woman and her saviour in Persia. By a returned Missionary	,,	3 12
Wilson's Notes Ambrosiane. Vols. 1 and 2	,,	6 0
The Feasts of Camelot, etc. By R. Hervey.	,,	3 8
On the influence of Mechanical and Physiological rest in treatment of accidents and surgical diseases, and the diagnostic value of pain. By John Hilton, F.R.C.S.	,,	12 0
School and Home; or leaves from a Boy's journal	,,	3 12
The Listener. By Caroline Fry	,,	2 12
On Australasian Climates and their influence in the prevention and arrest of Pulmonary Consumption. By S. D. Bird, M. D.	,,	5 12
Margaret's Secret and its Success. By Mrs. C. Jay	,,	3 12
The Black Panther; or, a Boy's adventures among the Red Skins. By Sir C. F. L. Wraxall	,,	3 12
Lessons at Home and Pleasant Hours, &c.	,,	2 12
The Children's Picture Gallery. 80 illustrations	,,	3 12
Lewell Pastures. By the author of Sir F. Derwent, &c.	,,	1 8
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine. Vol. 7	,,	3 12
Walshe (Stonehenge) on the Horse in the Stable and in the Field	,,	13 8
Walsh's (Stonehenge) British Rural Sports, 1865.	,,	3 12
Adventures of Rob Roy. By Jas. Grant	,,	3 12
Ran away to Sea: an Autobiography for Boys	,,	3 12
The Plant Hunters. By Captain M. Reid	,,	3 12
Sports and Pastimes. By C. Taylor	,,	2 12
Glimpses of our Island Home. By Mrs. Geldart	,,	2 0
Marian and her Pupils. By C. Lankester	,,	2 0
Our Garden Friends and Foes. By the Rev. J. G. Wood	,,	5 12
Stonehenge's Riding and Driving	,,	9 6
Neil's Culture and Self-Culture	,,	0 12
Red Rose and White Rose; or, the Nevills of Raby, and their adventure, Midsummer 1864	,,	3 12
Billiards, Chess, Whist, &c. Each	,,	0 12
Grandmother Grethel's Fairy Tales	,,	2 12
Longfellow's Prose Works. (Bohn's Edition)	,,	3 12
Foster's Essays—Popular Ignorance, &c.	,,	2 12
Do. Decision of Character	,,	2 12
Fatherless Fanny, the Mendicant	,,	1 0
Pippins's Day with the Fox Hounds	,,	15 12
Wall on comparative merits of a Rifle Gun and Rotaterod Rocket	,,	2 4
Staunton's Handbook of Chess	,,	3 12
Do. Chess Player's Companion	,,	3 12
Tompkin's Chess Companion	,,	3 12
Sullivan's English Dictionary	,,	2 12
Do. Geography generalised	,,	1 8
Cover for Vols. 1 & 2 Musical Herald. Each	,,	1 8
Page's Introduction to Geology	,,	1 8
Do. Advanced Geology	,,	4 8
Do. Geological Terms	,,	4 8
Napier's Battles of the Peninsula	,,	8 0
The Cabinet Lawyer. 19th edition	,,	8 0
Woodcraft; or, Sweetest when Crushed	,,	1 8
Cornhill Magazine. Vol. 8, July—Dec. 1863	,,	5 12
The History of the British Navy, from the earliest period to the present time; 2 large volumes. By C. D. Yonge	,,	31 8
"Their Majesties' Servants." Annals of the English Stage, from Thomas Betterton to Edmund Kean. Actors—Authors—Audiences. 2 large vols. By Dr. Doran	,,	24 0
Constantinople during the Crimean War. By Lady Hornby. With illustrations in chromo-lithography	,,	15 12
Rutter's Tables for Calculating Exchanges between England, India, and China in Sterling, Rupees, and Dollars, &c. &c. 6th edition, 1864, revised and enlarged	,,	18 12
Bampton Lectures, 1863. Eight Lectures on the relation between the Divine and Human Elements in Holy Scripture,—preached before the University of Oxford in 1863, &c. By J. Hannah, D.C.L. &c.	,,	8 0
Manual of Metallurgy. By Jas. Apjohn, M.D., &c.	,,	5 12
The last of the Cavaliers. New edn.	,,	4 8
Gascoyne, the Sandalwood Trader. By R. M. Ballantyne	,,	3 12
Historical Record of the 79th Came

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We have this day authorised Mr. PATRICK CHRYSTAL to sign on our firm, per procuration. SOUZA, PINTO and Co.
Bombay, 6th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—An Arab horse bright-bay colour, between 6 and 7 years old, and stands 13-3½—can be ridden by a lady. Price Rs. 300. Also a Piano second hand. Apply to DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

CARRIAGE.—Owing to the departure to Europe of the Owner, an extremely light strong comfortable SOCIABLE, will be sold by Auction, at Messrs BENNETT and Co's Sale, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock.
The Carriage which is by Laurie and Marner, London, may meanwhile be inspected at the Carriage Rooms of Messrs. Collett and Co., Girgaum. Particulars regarding it may be had on application to F. C., care of the Manager of this Paper.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Bombay Education Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 20th April, at 4 P. M., to consider a Resolution of Government notified in the *Government Gazette* of 24th March, relative to the removal of the Byculla School to Poona. RULE XII.—Benefactors to the amount of one hundred Rupees, or annual subscribers of Thirty Rupees, are qualified to vote at any General Meeting of the Society.
J. D. GIBSON,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.
Bombay, 7th April 1864.

AT AN EXTRORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) held at the Office of Messrs. FLEMING, COOPER & Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April 1864, at 4 o'clock P.M. :—
PRESENT.—J. DUNBAR, Esq., in the Chair.

A. R. Scoble, Esq.	R. D. Peebles, Esq.
J. Dodds, Esq.	W. F. Hill, Esq.
F. L. Brown, Esq.	Jehangeer Hormusjee, Esq.
J. L. Shephard, Esq.	
W. Cooper, Esq.	Purshotumdass Mohundass, Esq.

Mr. Dunbar having been requested to take the Chair, the Advertisement calling the Meeting was read.
The Minutes of the last Special Meeting were read and confirmed.
It was proposed by A. R. Scoble, Esq., seconded by W. J. Hill, Esq., and carried unanimously—"That the Resolutions passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company held on the 29th February 1864, be confirmed, viz. :—
"That the Capital of the Company be increased from Six and a half Lacs (6,50,000) of Rupees to thirteen Lacs (13,00,000) of Rupees by the issue of two hundred and sixty new Shares of two thousand five hundred (2,500) Rupees each."
J. DUNBAR, Chairman.
Bombay, 6th April 1864.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.—Published Quarterly.—Edited by Major J. G. MEDLEY, R. E., A. I. C. E. Principal Thomason College.
No. III.—Will be published on 1st May.
CONTENTS.
Anglo-Indian Architecture.
XX.—Lahore Railway station (with an Engraving.)
XXI.—Boat and Pontoon Bridges.
XXII.—Abbotabad Church.
XXIII.—Sind Canal Regulators.
XXIV.—Striking Bridge Centres.
XXV.—Kohat Fort.
XXVI.—Umritsar and Moultan Railway.
XXVII.—Scantlings of timbers in Mysore.
XXVIII.—Machines for raising water. (2nd Article.)
XXIX.—N. W. Provinces Irrigation Report for 1861-2.
XXX.—Suspension Bridge at Saugor.
Price to Subscribers 3 Rs. ; to non-Subscribers 4 Rs. Subscribers must be good enough to pay for Nos. I. and II. before No. III. can be sent to them.
Subscriptions payable to the Editor at Roorkee, to THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta, PHAROAH & Co., Madras, THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.
Roorkee, 1st April 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ripon*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem. Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1864.
PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr., Thursday	14th.....	5h. 0m. A. M.
Full Moon, Friday	22nd.....	6h. 10m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Friday	29th.....	9h. 26m. A. M.

Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-firing.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
3	5	11	2	11	8
10	5	15	2	0	8
17	5	14	0	29	0
24	5	14	0	57	1
31	6	15	1	27	2
	6	15	1	58	3
	6	16	2	31	3
	6	16	3	6	4

Sunrise, 6h. 20m. 19s.
Sunset, 6h. 30m. 19s.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 21	KURRACHEE	Mar. 30
AGRA	Mar. 29	LAHORE	Mar. 29
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 29	LONDON	Mar. 23
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 29	MAURITIUS	Mar. 5
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MURREE	April. 4
BANGALORE	April 1	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Mar. 29	MEERUT	April 1
CAPE	Jan. 26	OOTACAMUND	May 2
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	Mar. 19	PENANG	Mar. 23
DELHI	Mar. 29	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	Mar. 15	SCINDE	Mar. 14
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

THE insecurity of life in Bombay, even for those who are not in the habit of travelling by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is unfortunately one of those palpable evils which show how greatly, with all our boasting, we still lag behind the civilized cities of the world in the first requirements of social existence. Nowhere perhaps, except on a Mississippi steamboat, or in the backwoods of America, is human life so cheaply valued as in Bombay. A man may die here any morning and be buried in the evening without the interference of a qualified officer of Government to ascertain whether he has died from natural causes or has been foully murdered, who are his friends, or what is his nationality. It is true we have the farce of a so-called Registration of deaths, which is so effective that we hear of one instance of a medical man being asked to give a certificate of the cause of death of a Hindoo woman three days after she had been burned—and a Coroner, who is so badly paid that he cannot be expected to perform the proper functions of his office by causing an inquiry to be made even in such a startling case as that of the European whose corpse, bound hand and foot, was lately picked up in the harbour. We are told that the Commissioner of Police, who is, we believe, one of the men pricked by the Sheriff for a public testimonial on account of the energy and public spirit he has lately displayed in the management of affairs in Bombay, laughs at the story of this drowned and (probably) murdered European, and declares it is all an invention of those pests of respectable society, the daily newspapers. Mr. Forjett of course knows best, but we are ready to produce witnesses who can prove the facts already published in this paper ; and we venture to say that there is no other city in the world than Bombay, pretending to be ruled by an enlightened Government, in which the very suspicion of such an outrage as the murder of any man, however humble, would have been treated with contempt by the officers specially charged to watch over the safety of the lives and properties of the citizens. But there is no principle, let it be as sacred as it may, which an officer of Government in Bombay may not violate with impunity, so long as he respects the feelings and the private interests of his order.

Of this truth we have a remarkable illustration in an event which happened yesterday, and which has been brought to our notice in such a way as to justify us in giving it full publicity. Dr. Diver (we are permitted to mention the name) was yesterday morning called to visit the wife of a European living in a tent on the Esplanade. The husband, who himself came for the doctor, said he had been treating his wife homœopathically, and that she had not slept for fifty hours. He did not for some time however mention that there was any immediate danger, and acquiesced quietly in Dr. Diver's proposal to visit the patient after he had been his usual morning round. But afterwards he, accidentally as it were, mentioned that his wife was quite cold in most parts of her body. This so startled the doctor that, leaving his breakfast, he at once started post-haste for the tent on the Esplanade, and, on reaching it, found his intended patient a corpse on the bed, with the appearance of having been dead at least six hours. In these circumstances, puzzled as he naturally was by the strangely apathetic conduct of the husband, and seeing no clear signs of the cause of death, Dr. Diver refused to give a certificate until there had been an inquest on the body or at the least a post-mortem examination, and at once brought the case to the notice of the police. The post-mortem was accordingly made in the afternoon in the presence of three or four army doctors and several reverend gentlemen, who all expressed themselves horror-struck at this profane violation of the sanctity of death, and who, when it was found that the cause of death had been congestion of the brain, wondered that Dr. Diver could have had the cruelty to wound the feelings of a respectable man by suggesting the suspicion that he had acted unfairly by his wife. Believing that the public of Bombay owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. Diver for his conduct in this unpleasant case, we feel it our duty to defend him against the accusations of men who do not seem to understand that one's private sentiments must sometimes be sacrificed to a regard for the public interests. A medical man called in to attend the sick has a double duty to perform : in the first place, he must if he can save the life of his patient ; in the second place, he must see that, if death cannot be averted, it shall at least be plainly attributable to one of the diseases known to medical science, and not to foul play at the hands of either friends or enemies. The law of every civilized country recognizes the right and the obligation of medical men to observe these precautions, without which there can be no safeguard for human life even among nations which are not so well skilled in the art of secret poisoning as the people of India. A doctor who wishes to do his duty to the community is compelled, therefore, to make a practice of referring every doubtful case to the notice of the Coroner. However harsh and unfeeling his conduct may seem to the relatives of the deceased, he has no option but to accomplish the very unpleasant task of ascertaining that death was unmistakeably the result of none but natural causes. The explanation we have given of the particular case which has called forth these remarks will enable our readers to determine whether or not Dr. Diver could have conscientiously allowed the body to be buried until it had been subjected to a post-mortem examination ; and we would bespeak the sympathy of the public for a doctor who has the rare merit, in Bombay, of maintaining, in face of professional jealousy and public apathy, a principle of action which, however unpopular it may be, cannot be abandoned without injury to the reputation of the medical profession, and to its usefulness to humanity.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

LONDON, 10TH MARCH.
Active operations commenced in Jutland on the 8th. The Prussians advanced and drove the Danes back to Fredericia. Simultaneously, the Austrians crossed at Kolding, and after a severe fight drove the Danes from Veile town beyond Fredericia. A large force of the Allies is advancing on Fredericia; attack hourly expected.
The Danish currency has been prohibited in Schleswig.
The Danish Premier has declared that Denmark would struggle persistently for independence, and that the monarchy would never consent to the dissolution of the union of Schleswig and Denmark.
The Swedish journals, while sympathizing with the Danes, are opposed to furnishing assistance.
In the House of Lords, the Ministers having been pressed to send a fleet into the Baltic to watch the movements of Austrian vessels, Earl Russell declined the responsibility of any step that might lead to war. The Government, he added, would neglect no means to secure the integrity of Denmark. Austria and Prussia still adhered to the treaty of London, and would maintain the integrity of Denmark.
An Austrian note has been issued to tranquillize foreign Powers relative to the invasion of Jutland.
King Maximilian of Bavaria died to-day.
The order permitting British subjects to enter the Chinese service has been revoked.
A decree has been published at Warsaw regulating the emancipation of the Polish peasants.
The King of the Belgians is on a visit to Queen Victoria. The Royal Christening took place to-day.
New York letters of the 23rd February state that the Federals have been seriously repulsed in Florida with the loss of 1,000 men. Grant had advanced to Dalton, but, finding the Confederates in force, retired to Chattanooga. Attack on Mobile progressing. Longstreet has retreated from Knoxville. Confederates preparing to drive Federals from North Carolina. The Federal Committee have reported a resolution authorising Chase to issue a loan of 200,000,000 dollars.
Mr. Gladstone's Bill for establishing Government assurance offices violently opposed in the House of Commons.
The Judge Advocate General has declared in the House that the Queen never confirmed the finding in the Mhow Court Martial, because the trial was unfair. Smales's accounts are not yet settled.
Colonel North has announced a motion making it unlawful for the Judge Advocate or Deputy Judge Advocate to take part in a Court Martial as in the case of Crawley.
Sir John Lawrence's Annuity Bill has passed both Houses.
Captain Thellusson, 29th Bengal Infantry, is permitted to resign the service.
The Emperor Napoleon has consented to an arbitration between the Suez Canal Company and the Viceroy of Egypt.
In Convocation a majority of seventy-two has decided against the statute increasing the salary of Professor Jowett.
Great progression (protectionist ?) meeting in London for equalisation of the sugar duties. Amendment in favour of existing system carried by an overwhelming majority.
Considerable discussion on supposed alliance between Prussia and Austria (?)

LONDON, 13TH MARCH.
Latest dates from New York, 3rd March. Meade has crossed the Rapidan to cover Cavalry raid on Richmond and afford better co-operation. Sherman retreating towards Vicksburg.
The Allies (Prussia and Austria) will evacuate Jutland if the Danes evacuate Alsen and cease capturing German shipping.
Cotton, dull. Fair Dhollera, 22d.

LONDON, 14TH MARCH, 5 P. M.
Cotton, more active and advancing. Fair Dhollera, 22½d.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

COCHIN, 5TH APRIL.
Steamer *Kurrachee* from Calicut anchored.

GALLE, 5TH APRIL.
Steamer *Nubia* from Suez anchored.

GALLE 6TH APRIL.
Steamer *Singapore* sailed for China.

BUSHIRE, 6TH APRIL.
Steamer *Sind* from Mussendom with *Satellite* in tow anchored.

CARWAR, 6TH APRIL.
Steamer *Arabia* from Calcutta anchored.

MADRAS.

MADRAS, 6TH APRIL.
Securities, Fives and a half, 15 premium.
Fives, 6¼ premium.
Fours, 4 discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Dead Weight, £22.
Light Freight, £3 10s. to £4.
Cotton, £3 10s.
Interest on loans, 11 per cent.
Money Market easy.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, £7 rupees 9-8as. to rupees 10.
Number 40, Mule Twist good seconds, per bundle, rupees not quoted.

IT has (says the *Englishman*) been ordered that the entire salaries and emoluments of Military officers in Civil employ, or their substitutes, whether on leave or present, are in future to be adjusted by the Civil Paymaster.

THE Bheels (we learn from the same paper) continue to be very troublesome at Indore, and the Ambar has been requested to take more active measures for the purpose of stopping these inroads. We are also sorry to hear that Maharaja Holkar is dangerously ill.

THE Governor General, the *Englishman* understands, has ordered that Military European prisoners be confined in separate cells, and that the periodical inspection of the cells be more carefully attended to by the proper authorities.

SIR Hugh Rose was (says the *Lahore Chronicle*) detained at Murree several days on account of the roads being impassable from snow, but His Excellency started for Cashmere on the 15th although snow was still on the ground on the 28th.

THE Egyptian steamer *Djedda*, which arrived yesterday from Suez, is a two funnelled screw boat of about 1,000 tons burthen. She is commanded and officered by gentlemen in the service of the P. & O. Company, and has been brought to Bombay for repairs. The Pasha, finding his steam fleet getting in nautical parlance "all adrift," has called in the aid of the P. and O. Company to help him out of his difficulty. If, as the *Times of India* roundly asserts, these boats are to ply between Bombay and Suez, vast alterations will have to be made in the manning and officering. If such, however, were the intention of the Pasha, the Company, or whoever it may be, it is hardly to be supposed that the P. & O. would help a competition service to its seat. The meeting, at which the intention of removing from Bombay to Suez was decided, took place at Alexandria. Our contemporary's sensation telegrams, if we remember aright, were dated from that city also. Probably his recent paragraphs concerning this service have as much foundation in fact as those telegrams had.

H. M.'s steamer *Valorous*, Captain Forsythe, which has relieved the *Gorgon* on the Mozambique station, arrived at Tamatave on the 20th of February. This vessel left the Cape waters in time to be one day too late to see the U. S. steamer *Vanderbilt* capture the *Sasson*. Somewhere at sea, during her cruise, at night time, she fired a shot at what she took to be one of the French transport *Licorne* mistaking that vessel for a slaver, which so irritated the Captain that he refused to allow the English to board him, and demanded and obtained from the Captain of the *Valorous* a written apology. On arriving at St. Marys the latter gentleman had the misfortune to be attacked by the Madagascar fever. The *Valorous* also fell in with the *Sea Bride* lying in a dismantled state, with topmasts housed, in the vicinity of Teng-Teng, a Malagash harbour ; the master had just died from fever, also several of the crew, some had deserted and some were lying in the hospital at St. Marys. The *Sea Bride* having no papers cannot be sold, and according to maritime law is said to be a fair prize for the vessels of war of any nation that may come across her. The *Sea Brides* semes to have landed goods at several points on the coast of Madagascar.
It is supposed that the principal reason for the non-seizure of the *Sea Bride* by the *Valorous* was, that, the *Sea Bride* being in a Malagash port, any overt act would be a violation of Malagash neutrality.

By the Turkish steamer *Djedda*, which arrived yesterday from Suez and Aden, we have received files of Mauritius papers to the 3rd instant. From these we learn that the shipments of sugar have been retarded by the inactivity in the market.
The shipments are about 11,000 tons less than at the same time last year and the difference will go on increasing ; the present crop will be about 120,000 tons, the last was 160,000 tons.
Money has continued abundant and good investments are sought after. Very few immigrants arrive, and as a large number terminate their year's residence and contract of service this year, there may be some slight advance in wages if more are not introduced this than last year. But as the cost of introduction is about £10 for every labourer, it is thought preferable by many to pay an additional 6s. per month to the labourer who is already unaccustomed. It is a pretty place certainly, but if branches of industry which these people follow for their own account are now pretty well occupied, the renewal of engagements with them will not be difficult, unless they find immigration ceases. The superiority of the Indian over most other labourers consists in his knowledge of the value of money which is a stimulus to industry, and he is easily tempted by an increase of wages to renew his engagement. Though not robust the want of physical strength is replaced by intelligence, and the attention of the employer is directed principally to the Immigrants in the colony for working estates, without however discontinuing a moderate introduction of new hands.
The supply of grain from India, notwithstanding occasional alarms, has been kept up, and any great fluctuation in p guano is equal to the demand of Mules on estates is nearly

On the North line locomotives are daily running to convey the materials for the stations now in forward state. The viaduct near Thul Pass is nearly completed, and before the end of this month will be passed by a locomotive. The site for the Central Station is now cleared, and the provisional building is about to be erected.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE MAHIM PASSENGER TRAIN.

WE regret to have to record the occurrence, yesterday morning, of a very serious accident, fortunately without loss of life, to the Mahim passenger train, between that station and Dadur. The accident occurred to what is technically called the up-Mahim passenger train due at Byculla at 9-45 A. M. It took place at the Mahim junction crossing, about a mile on the Mahim side of Dadur, and was caused by a train of 45 empty ballast waggons, running from Elphinstone Bunder on the Coorla excavations. The entire responsibility of this accident, which was caused by the ballast train running into the passenger train, appears, as far as we can learn, to be owing to the criminal negligence of the driver of the ballast train, who disregarded the signals made to him. This man is in custody, and his conduct will shortly be made the subject of a judicial inquiry. The shock consequent on the collision, although both trains were going at a reduced speed on approaching the junction, was very severe, and the engine of the ballast train, with several waggons, as well as a brake van, three or four third class carriages, and a composite carriage attached to the passenger train, were pretty considerably smashed. Very great praise is due to the European passengers, who with much presence of mind and with the best feelings immediately after the shock went to the assistance of their less fortunate fellow-passengers, whom they released from the perilous situation in which they were placed by the collision. Fortunately Dr. Kane was a passenger by the train and he at once rendered assistance to the wounded and the accident. Splints were improvised on the spot for those who had suffered fractures, and every thing was done to ease and comfort the sufferers. One of the European passengers (Mr. J. G. Briggs, we believe) with a forethought that does him the highest credit, laid hold of the first conveyance he met with at Mahim and drove over to the Jamsetjee hospital where he obtained restoratives and medical assistance, with which he returned to the scene of the accident in time to be of much service. Seven persons in all were more or less seriously injured by the collision. Three of these, two Mahomedans and a Parsee, received fractures and were removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital. One of the Mahomedans suffered amputation of the leg yesterday afternoon, the opperation having been performed by Dr. Ballingall whilst the patient was under the influence of chloroform. The Parsee has suffered compound fracture of one of his legs, and the other Mahomedan a similar fracture of the right forearm. Two Europeans were slightly injured, having received contusions only. Immediately the news of the accident reached Bombay, all the principal officers of the Traffic and Locomotive Departments of the Railway, including Messrs. Broughton, Hormsby, Keily, Swan, and Reading, hurried to the spot, accompanied by the best medical assistance available, and rendered all the assistance possible under the circumstances. The Poona down train leaving Bombay at 9 A.M. was stopped at Dadur, and returned to Byculla with the passengers of the disabled train, and those who had been injured by the collision. The damage done to the rolling stock of the Company by this unfortunate accident has been five or six ballast waggons, a brake-van, three or four third class passenger carriages, and a composite carriage—all destroyed. The engine of the ballast train which ran into the Mahim train was thrown off the rails and damaged, and the rails at the crossing where the accident happened were torn up in front.
Much inconvenience was necessarily caused by this obstruction yesterday, but it was expected that the up-line, from Coorla to Bombay, would be cleared of all the debris by 5 P. M. yesterday, when it was the intention of the Traffic authorities to use that line for trains running between Byculla and Coorla. The down line, from Bombay to Coorla, was not expected to be fit for traffic until this (Thursday) morning. The 9 A. M. and 12 noon trains to Poona were not run yesterday, and the passengers of the corresponding trains from Poona were unavoidably detained at that delightful place Kurjet, at the foot of the Bhore Ghaut Incline (where refreshments are by no means over-plentiful, nor even water to be had in much abundance) in waiting for the evening train. Two engines and an additional number of carriages were attached to the train due to leave the Boree Bunder station at 3 P.M. yesterday, but which did not actually leave until rather more than two hours later. The traffic arrangements of this line in the Konkan and Poona districts were, in consequence of this sad accident, temporarily upset during the whole of yesterday ; but we are glad to learn that they will be resumed as usual from this (Thursday) morning.
We understand that much credit is due to the pointsman on the Mahim side of the junction, who remained at his points until the engine of the ballast train was close upon him ; and by his devotion to his duty prevented a more serious disaster. We hope to hear that this poor man is rewarded as he deserves to be by his employers ; and we would suggest that the passengers by the disabled train, whom he did his best, at the risk of his own life, to save from injury, should subscribe a small purse to be presented to him in testimony of their opinion of his gallantry and good conduct.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Here is a report of a frightful accident. I come in nearly every day from Bandora by a 9-15 train. Every day we meet at the junction near Dadur a ballast train which is about a quarter of mile long and travels in the interest of Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s Reclamation projects. This ballast train, which goes to Coorla, generally pulls up within twenty, forty, or, at the outside, sixty yards to allow us to get on our proper side of the main line. To-day it did not pull up in time and smashed into our train, at the rear carriage but one from mine. The carriage struck was completely wrecked, everything upright about the flooring being broken clear off and the roof falling flat ; the carriages between that one and the engine were also more or less wrecked. Those behind escaped. The engine driver of the ballast train or his look-out man is apparently the cause of the accident. The pointsman behaved like a hero, I am told, and stuck to his lever or what not while the smash was taking place within two yards of him. Three or four natives were seriously hurt. The chief officer of the *Virginal* was a considerable sufferer. Mr. Booth was also a slight sufferer, but neither was unable to walk. Two natives had to be carried off on *extempore* stretchers, and the life of one, at least seemed to be in danger.
The Directors may perhaps be in fault in running too many of their ballast trains, which I am told number seventeen or eighteen a day. They are certainly wrong in making one pass the junction point at almost the same moment a passenger train from the opposite direction and from the other line has also to pass the same junction point. Nor can anything excuse them for not making communication possible between the guard and the engine driver. I hear that the guard at the other end of the ballast train saw the danger but could not warn the driver because there was no means of communicating with him. Even if this was not necessary to averting accident on this occasion, the Directors must stand convicted of having neglected a reasonable and tried precaution. It is very hard that, owing to the guarantee system, neither they nor the shareholders can be punished in pocket for the loss and painful suffering they have caused to many people. The engine driver may possibly pay in person for their crimes. I don't think from what I am told that he does not deserve to suffer, but those people still more deserve punishment, who, like the Managing Directors of the G. I. P., needlessly stake so much on the sobriety or the steadiness of nerve of one man. If my impressions are correct the unfortunate engine driver has done little more than what a batsman does at Cricket when after striking the ball for nineteen times he misses it at the twentieth. For there is as much chance of a natural mistake on the part of an engine driver as there is to stop the heavy train daily within sixty yards of a collision.
My facts are not certain, but I was there, and I send you what I heard say, so far as it did not contradict what I saw. But what I saw was little enough. I hope house proprietors at Bandora will prosecute the Railway for damaging their property. It is a pretty place certainly, but I don't half like to stay there for the Directors of the G. I. P. to play in this fashion with my life. For it was the merest chance that the ballast train of Messrs. Nicol & Co. did not hit my carriage instead of the next but one.
The accident happened hardly seven miles off from where I reside and assistance was reprehensibly tardy in reaching the wounded. I myself reached Byculla at about half-past eleven, instead of a quarter to ten.

BANDORITE.

NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

KURRACHEE, 31ST MARCH.
[illegible] case in which Mr. Giles, [illegible] Mr. Forjett, Messrs. Mc Gill & Co., is [illegible] reports by Judge Wedding [illegible] restored to Rs. 2,500 [illegible] over the wires. [illegible] in consequence of Mr. [illegible] inability to appear for Mr. Giles, but [illegible]
A second attempt was undertaken with equal ill-success, a telegram having been received to the effect that Mr. Anstey was coming up in to-day's mail-steamer. This case has been lying over for more than a year, and the interests of the shareholders demanded its disposal without further delay. I am happy to be enabled to inform such of these parties as may come across this paragraph, that it is pretty sure they will recover the whole amount of their paid-up shares. They have already received a dividend of 40 per cent. There is no doubt that the liquidation of the unfortunate Bank's affairs would not have been entrusted to better hands than Mr. McIver's. Mr. Darby appeared in Court on behalf of the Bank.
The long-expected party of soldiers on the way home from the Upper Indus country, came in on the morning of the 29th, having performed the trip from Mukhud—a little over 300 miles from Kurrachee—in *fifty-four* days. The party consists of 8 officers, 216 rank and file, 14 women and 23 children. Their sufferings between Mukhud and Methankote were very great. In one spot alone, they were five days on the beach, without shelter and almost without food, the women rushing to the officers and praying for provisions for their children. Fortunately there were no deaths during the trip. There were only three accidents consisting of broken limbs.
I regret to say that Mr. Wood, Superintendent of the Indus Flotilla, burst a blood vessel last Sunday evening, whilst in bed, at his residence in Kotree. Dr. McConnell was fortunately at hand and saved his life. It was feared at first Mr. Wood would have to proceed home, but yesterday he was brought down in a special train, and is now, I am happy to say, so much better that he will not be obliged to leave Sind. I hear that he is shortly to be Superintendent of the Sind Railway, as well as of the Flotilla. Mr. Rawlinson, the Agent of the line, is said to be going home.
The Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Jhelum* has just performed the quickest trip, on *flats*, ever accomplished on the Indus. She was only 7½ days going up from Kotree to Sukkur with 4 "flats" in tow ; thence she took 2 flats to Mooltan, performing the entire trip in 15½ days. Her cargo is said to be the largest any boat ever carried. The Company are bringing round three of their steamers from the Ganges.
The Commissioner, Mr. Mansfield, has replied to the European shopkeepers and tradesmen of Kurrachee, on the subject of his objections to Mr. Borrie's presence at the Municipal Board, in a letter of half a dozen lines, stating curtly he declines entering into any correspondence with them in the matter. It is a letter very much in the style of that he wrote to the Governor over telegraph affairs between Kurrachee and Bombay—a letter, by the way, which I believe has led to a reference to the General Government in consequence of Mr. Mansfield's refusal to withdraw it. Mr. Borrie's constituents met last night to consider over the next step they are to adopt, and, I understand, they came to the conclusion of appealing to other constituencies, on principle, and requesting their co-operation in addressing Government for the repeal, at least, of so much of the Municipal Act as empowers the Commissioner to disfranchise any class of the inhabitants of the town. The proper thing to do is for Kurrachee to get a Municipal Bill of its own.
The general quarterly meeting of the Municipal Commissioners opened yesterday. An important proposition before it is the appropriation of nearly a lac of Rupees for the paving of all the stones in the old Town. Rs. 5,000 were voted to procure coloured stone for certain parts of Frere Hall, and Rs. 2,524 to put the race-course in thorough repair. The Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Gibbons, contended that Municipal funds should not be applied to such a purpose, and, I think, with justice. It is proposed to raise Rs. 5,000 in putting up an iron railing round the compound of Trinity Church. The place is certainly in a disgraceful state.
You will have heard by this time of the death of Mr. C. F. Barclay, of the late firm of Barclay, Watson & Co. He died after a painful illness on the 24th. Mr. Barclay was deservedly respected by all classes in Kurrachee, and his death will be regretted as deeply in Bombay where he was also most favourably known.
The Commissioner is still in Upper Sind. It is said he succeeded in destroying the tigress which, in my last, I told you, had killed two of his beaters. Captain Schmid, of H. M.'s 109th, Regiment Commanding the Sanitarium at Chirree, has gone up on leave to join Mr. Mansfield's Camp on a sporting tour. He was one of the party which the Commissioner took with him to the Persian Gulf last year. Mr. Mansfield, it is said, will not return to Kurrachee before June.
The weather is growing hotter every day.

BOMBAY.

IT is stated that Mr Baker, the head master of the Belgaum English school, will shortly retire on pension.

WE hear that the Minors Bill has been passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor General of India.

A CONVOCATION of the University of Bombay, for conferring Degrees, will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M.

THE Mails for Goa, Colombo, and Trincomalie, per steamer *Severn*, will be closed on the 14th instant, at 5 P. M.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Norna* which arrived at Port Louis on the 28th of Feb. with the English Mail, was placed in quarantine on account of small-pox having broken out on board.

THE business of the quarterly sessions of the current year was commenced at Surat from the 1st instant, before Mr. Down the Judge and Session Judge of that station.

FROM the *Mauritius Commercial Gazette* we learn that the *Ally*, which sailed from hence for Port Louis with emigrants, had cholera on board during the passage. She was placed in quarantine on arrival, and no new cases were afterwards reported.
The *Ally* spoke the U. S. Steam Sloop *Wyoming*, on 29th January lat. 8° N. and long. 75° E. bound on a cruize from Penang.

THE European Garrison will parade in the following order for Brigade Exercise near the Band-stand on Friday morning, at half-past 5 A.M., in line of contiguous quarter distance columns right in front.
H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I.; H. M.'s 28th Regiment; H. M.'s 4th Hussars ; and H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., to furnish the camp colors. Field States to be sent to the Brigade office, by 11 o'clock this morning.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, at the Esplanade this evening.

March.—"Zubilannis"	Faust.
Overture.—"Lurline"	Wallace.
Selection.—"Elisire d'Amore"	Donizetti.
Waltz.—"Julliens Last"	
Chorus Scene ed Aria (Op.)—"Nebuco"	Verdi.
Quadrille.—"Macbeth"	Herzog.
Galop.—"Tritsch Tratsch"	Strauss.

WE hear that a concert will be given at the residence of Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., the Villa, Byculla, on Tuesday evening next, at which Signora Caglie, the Italian *prima donna* will assist. It may be that Mr. Manockjee is hardly the proper person to sit as a Judge of the Small Cause Court, that is a matter of opinion, but he is certainly to be congratulated for his public spirit, his liberal tendencies, and above all for his unflinching adherence not only to the cause of reform, but to everything that is enlightened and good. An amateur of the much starting Music has wonderful powers, and it gives us much pleasure to find one Parsee Reformer a patron of so refined and elevating a pleasure.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Wednesday, 6th April 1864.

THE enquiry into the collision between the *Forest Queen* and the *Emile et Laure* was this day concluded, the following additional evidence was taken.
Eugene Alexander, said,—I am a seaman on board the French ship *Emile et Laure*. I remember the 4th of March, at about 4-25 A.M. a collision took place between my ship and the *Forest Queen*, the man on the look-out gave the alarm to the mate. I was at the wheel, the look-out man reported that there was a vessel on the starboard bow and as soon as the mate saw the vessel he ordered me to put the helm hard a-port. At the time I saw the vessel, she was quite near, I heard them making a great noise, and there appeared to be great confusion on board. The captain then came on deck and ordered me to put the helm hard a-port. The collision took place, and the ships laid side by side, this was the first collision. My captain, with the view of getting clear, ordered the helm to starboard ; he then ordered topgallant sails and courses to be taken in. This was done and the English ship then came into us a second time, the ships were side by side, and my captain ordered the crew to get spars and boom off ; our ship had two lights a green one on the starboard, a red one on the port side. The English ship had no lights, our lights were slight at the time of the collision. By the captain of the *Forest Queen* I could see the lights from the wheel, the look-out man was the first to report the sighting of the English ship.
This closed the case. Both commanders put in certificates of competency. The report will now be sent in to Government.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)—*6th April* 1864.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE "ETNA."—James Hawthorne, Samuel Bibbey, Hugh Kennedy, John Lanahan, Robert Parris, Henry Lear, and Richard Brickley, seamen of the above ship, were charged as follows :—
Benjamin Russell said,—I am chief mate of the British ship *Etna*. On the 1st March last, the prisoners came on board from prison at Aden, they said they wanted to go to Bombay, and if the ship would not come back about 3 o'clock, asked them if they were going to turn to duty, they said No ! Bibbey came and wanted to fight me ; the pilot gave orders to get up the anchor to remove the ship to get more roads. On going forward I was followed by all the prisoners except Lanahan. Bibbey said if I hove up the anchor he'd let go the other. Bibbey and Hawthorne then wanted to fight me while the coolies were getting the anchor up. Hawthorne struck me, then Bibbey struck me, all the prisoners except Lanahan struck me, knocked me down, and kicked me. I was struck three or four times by Bibbey, and heard some one say "heave him overboard," some one kicked me when I was down and cut my eye, when the carpenter came to my rescue, then Lanahan came and made a strike at me saying he would fight any captain, mate, or any body else, on board. I was then called off by Captain Mattield. The pilot left the ship and went on shore. The prisoners were put in irons by an officer and some men from the *Hornet*.—The ship left the next morning.
George Sangster, carpenter on board the *Etna*, corroborated the evidence of the mate and added that the mate was bleeding very much from cuts on his face but he did not see Lanahan strike the mate. Hawthorne said they did not come down to go to sea, but to break the law. it was Hawthorne who proposed to drop the mate overboard.
Charles. F. Cox, said,—I am Lieut. on board H. M. Ship *Hornet*. I was sent on board the *Etna* at Aden on the 1st March last at about half-past 4 o'clock P.M. I took a boats' crew, armed with seven marines, a corporal and a sergeant. I saw the mate his face cut open, and he was covered with blood. All the prisoners refused to work. I asked them who struck the mate, they said, one and all, they were guilty, Pilot Border, see lots Feringhee so'dier mate bathmunt, run away not go no more." I little English know but write true, you can laugh. SAAF'OWRUTH

A YANKEE NOTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Supposing that you may have been in the New England States, or, if you have not, that some of your American readers have been so fortunate, I beg as a particular favour that you, or they, will answer the following questions.
Do you believe it possible for any one, in winter time, to walk two miles through the rain, and, on returning to the point from which he started *while it is still raining*, to find that the rain which had fallen during the interim had frozen into ice ? It is taken for granted that there was no snow on the ground previous to the down pour of rain.
My New England States friend has endeavoured to make me believe, in his most impressive style, that he has frequently seen rain freeze during a shower, and, being somewhat disposed to

cially if it quoted the market price of Government Paper. Clause 2 made the Army a sealed book, while Clause 3 cut off the "Shipping Intelligence." In those days no one betide the man who published to the world that "the barque *Fatty Salaam* was expected from Maulmain in the course of a few days."

In all seriousness, would it not have been better, and more rational, to have prohibited the publication of any newspaper or journal whatsoever?

Until the other day, we never saw the "Regulations of the Marquis of Wellesley." They afforded us some amusement, and in the hope that they will do the same by many of our readers, we have above reprinted them. To think that *only fifty-six years* ago such a system of bigotry and intolerance could have been devised by people calling themselves "civilized Christians!"

THE BURNEY *vs.* EYRE CASE.

(From the Meffussilite.)

THE great Burney case, Thank Heaven, we shall now have heard the last of it. Our readers will doubtless be glad to hear this, and so, we fancy, will be the general public.

The case of Burney *versus* Eyre, as far as regards the attachment of Captain Eyr'e's commission, was called on, on the 28th March. Mr. Lang, of the Calcutta Bar, appeared for General Burney, and Mr. Ross Johnson, of the Calcutta Bar, appeared for Captain Eyre, who had been arrested in Meerut on a Writ issued from Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature in Calcutta. The defendant appeared in custody, in company of his bail, two officers of Her Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot.

Mr. Johnson asked Mr. Lang to open the case. Mr. Lang said, "No, move for his discharge from arrest, and after you have spoken I will show upon what ground I oppose it."

Mr. Johnson made a speech of extreme ingenuity, and quoted a variety of sections from various Acts bearing upon Military points of law, and insolvency in particular.

After the learned Counsel for the defendant sat down, the Counsel for the plaintiff rose in reply. After Mr. Lang had spoken for a brief while, the Judge, Mr. Seewart Reid, suggested, in extremely good taste, that he thought the case, if possible, should be settled out of Court.

The Counsel for the plaintiff said he had no objection. The Counsel for the defendant replied that he, too, had no objection and the learned Counsel retired to a private room, where they were absent for about half an hour, when they returned to Court, and stated that the case had been settled "by consent," and that Mr. Lang's terms had been acceded to—namely, that Captain Eyre should surrender half of his pay as a Captain in the Army, until the full amount awarded to General Burney by the High Court of Judicature was paid by monthly instalments.

Mr. Lang then mooted the question as to what security could be given, and a discussion, which extended over two hours, ensued. Mr. Lang said he was of opinion that the commission of an officer in Her Britanic Majesty's Army or Navy could *not* be attached—on the ground that the commission itself depended entirely on the grace and will of Her Majesty; but Mr. Lang contended that a portion of the emoluments were, to every intent and purpose, assets, and attachable according to the discretion of the Court, and he quoted several cases in support of such opinion. The learned Judge interposed, and said that he understood that the case had been settled out of Court, whereupon Counsel again retired, and on the undertaking of the defendant's Counsel, Mr. Lang expressed himself satisfied with the nature of the security offered. The necessary documents were executed—whereupon the learned Counsel for the plaintiff, as General Burney's legal representative, consented to Capt. Eyre being released from arrest, and the personal property which that officer had surrendered should be restored to him. This was done accordingly.

The upshot of the whole affair is this: Captain Eyre marches with his regiment to Delhi, and General Burney will receive the full amount of the damages and costs awarded to him by the High Court of Judicature in Calcutta, as well as the costs incurred by General Burney in opposing Captain Eyre's discharge in the court of the Civil and Sessions Judge of Meerut.

All is well that ends well. Such of our contemporaries as predicted that we should have the Burney case tried over again, will be disappointed; though the public will, no doubt, be thankful to the learned Counsel on both sides for having spared them the infliction of such a calamity.

Here endeth "The great Burney case," and here let us, in the must pious manner, pray;

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

UMBALLA INVESTIGATION.

(From the Delhi Gazette, March 29.)

SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH.

38th Witness.—Budloo, woman, seller of refreshments in serai, Thanesur. Ten months ago saw black people coming. Black people were in habit of coming to serai, can't say how often, four or five came at a time. Used to ask for Jaffir's house, came from Kurnal, proceeded to Umballa.

39th Witness.—Ameera Lumburdar of Boodla, 9 miles for Thanesur. There was a beer (grazing ground,) at Boodla, property of the village. Last year it was bought for the season by a village, who resold it to Jaffir. Black people, with hair on their heads, living without covering for their heads, used to come to it. Did not understand their language. They did no work at the beer. There were grasscuts or workers at the beer, who cut the grass by contract or six rupees for 100 maunds, these were people who belonged to the Kurnal district. They provided their own food, a Moonshi of Jaffir's recognized by sight in court, Abdool Guffoor, settled about their labour. The black people, who came to the beer must have got their food from the owners, or lessees, of the beer. They did not get it from his village. His village is abouta koss, (or a mile and third), from the beer. There were other villages at Chairboorna and Akadi about same distance from beer.

40th Witness.—Doond Sing Lumburdar, Boodla.—Beer last season bought by Mudari, who sold it to Jaffir, was cut by labourers from Kurnal district.—Recognizes Jaffir in court.—Besides labourers there were certain black men, who made themselves a kind of serpoys, sometimes saw them in the beer; at other times, not. They used to come and go. Did not understand their language. Does not know how they were fed.

41st Witness.—Blasoo, Boodla.—Persons to cut the grass lived at the beer.—Also black people, strangers—Witness was there only once, and then saw the black people.

42nd Witness.—Chooker Khan, Thanesur.—About six months ago was appointed Jaffir's servant at the beer. Grass was cut by contract at six rupees per 100 maunds.—There black men were arrested at the beer in witness' presence. Identifies by sight in court Abdool Guffoor, who came as Moonshi of accounts to the beer. Before the time the three black men were arrested, other black people by twos and threes at a time had come and gone. Black people had their food sent from Jaffer's; the grasscutters bought or procured their own. Is certain the black people got their food from Jaffir's. They, the black people told him so.—Prosecutor gives a paper into witness' hands, who recognizes it as having been picked up at the beer on the day of search.

"Twas picked up in a kind of shed occupied by the black men, on one side is a piece of letter from Abdool Guffoor; on the other part of answer from Jaffir, who says, "I send dhal and rice."

43rd Witness.—Samooroodeen, from Zillah Decca.—(The evidence of this witness had to be dragged from him; he seemed as if he wished to put off the questions asked him, &c.) Was brought away by Abdool Rahman, came from home to learn to read. From Calcutta went to Jumalpore, and thence to Patna, where he stayed a day at the serai, and saw no one. Went with Abdool Rahman to mujhid outside of serai; but only Abdool Rahman and himself were there.—The witness was here confronted with the prisoners one by one; recognizes Abdool Guffoor, as having been seen by him at the Moolvi's. Recognizes Josab Ali as the Malvi sahib at Patna. Recognizes Abdool Guffoor and recognizes Jaffir, as having been seen by him at Thanesur, says, that he with four others including Abdool Rahman (five in all), left Patna for Thanesur, no one joined them on the road. From Thanesur, Abdool Rahman with two of their party went forward to the west, to proceed to the hills. Does not know why they went to the hills. Before going two others from the beer joined the party of three; making again a party of five. Witness was left behind at the beer, and one other who had come up-country with him. They went on with a European Cavalry Regiment, (this must have been 21st Hussars). Got no new clothes given. Witness was arrested in the beer.

44th Witness.—Buxhoo Khan, of zillah Dacca. came to Calcutta, had fifteen or sixteen rupees given him by his father. Came by Burdwan to Cawnpore. Came up-country, hearing he would get better pay than in Bengal. Never saw any of the prisoners. Came to Peeply by himself. Saw last witness, Samooroodeen, first at the beer. Was employed there at four rupees a month cutting grass.

Last witness, Samooroodeen, recalled. Says he came up with Buxhoo Khan all the way from Calcutta. Came with Abdool Rahman, Ameer, Buxhee Khan, and Vicar-oo-deea.

45th Witness.—Vicar-oo-deen.—(says he is also called Kureem Buksh.) Was looking for work. Was picked up by European soldiers near Cawnpore. Was employed as syce by him, and went to Lahore. Cannot say when he took service, or give name of place. Fell sick at Lahore, and left. (Was arrested at Peepli, that is Thanesur.)

The deposition this witness had made before the Magistrate, was read out to him, says he remembers nothing about it.

46th Witness.—Talib Ali, Naib Resseldar of Thanesur. Burhut Ali, of Police, (the next witness), told him that it was suspected there was concealed property at Jaffir's. Met an ekka on road, with curtains down, and a mussulman sitting outside. Ekka was said to be on its way from Kurnal to Umritsur, suspecting something was wrong, and stopped this ekka, found inside of it Hussaini had two coats or jackets with him, recognized in court, opened them, and found 290 gold mohurs. The gold mohurs were each wrapped in paper, and 150 Rs. or more in silver, were found in packets.

47th Witness.—Burket Ali, Policeman, (Serjeant of Police.) Corroborates statement of last witness. Prosecutor here puts in several documents, viz. Letter from Mozeab-oo-deen, addressed to Abdool Guffoor and Peer Khan of Thanesur, —(Peer Khan suspected to be Zaffir by some of the Police,) with several enclosures. This letter speaks about red stones,—(*i. e.* gold mohurs) Paper found in Jaffir's house by Captain Parsons, who put his signature to it, and which has since been in prosecutor's possession, on it is written "copy of a letter from Shaikh Suffyat Ali forwarded to Moolvie Moozeab-oo-deen. Envelope with enclosures, received 19th December, from Post office, with Patna and Umballa postmarks. Postage marked four annas. Envelope and enclosures sent from Moozeab-oo-deen to Abdool Guffoor and Peer Khan." On opening out the envelope, the inside of which was written upon, it was found that the writing on the inside was a fac simile of the "copy of the letter from Shaikh Suffyat Ali to Moulvie Moozeab-oo-deen," last mentioned, and may probably be the original itself. The enclosures, two being in Persian, and one in Bengali, with, sub-divisions &c. contained a mass of correspondence, &c. Letter from Shuffee to Jaffir, about Jummoo Rajah. Two letters found at Shuffee's house, Meean Meer. Prosecutor got them from Inspector General of Police. Postmarks on one. Umballa and Meean Meer, on the other, Rawul Pindee and Meean Meer. Letter, with Meean Meer and Umballa postmarks, from Moola Buksh to Jaffir.

48th Witness.—Mahomed Beg, Umballa, Mohurrir, (or accountant) to Mahomed Shuffee. Two books produced, recognized by witness as Mahomet Shuffee's accounts for 1862-1863, will be in these books. All hoondies received daily, will be in these books. Daily hoondies will appear in a lump sum; not separately. There are no other account books for these years.

49th Witness.—Abdool Huq, a servant of Shuffee's (supposed that this is the man whom Madar Buksh calls Abdool Ryzak.) Never sold hoondi; but once had one in custody, which witness gave, by order of Moonshi of Shuffee's, to Mudar Buksh, never received any other. Knows nothing about cash paid.

EXECUTION OF THE PIRATES.

(From the Times.)

YESTERDAY morning five of the seven pirates recently convicted at the Central Criminal Court of the murder of the captain of the ship Flowery Land, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, on the 10th of September last, were hanged in front of the prison of Newgate, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The five were—John Leone, or Lyons, 22 years of age; Francisco Blanco, 23; Ambrosio or Mauricio Duranoo, 25; Marcus Vartos, otherwise Watto, 23; and Miguel Lopez, otherwise Joseph Chancis, and sometimes called "the Catalan," 22. Basilio de los Santos and Marsolino, who had been convicted with them, were reprieved on Friday evening, so that the lives of these two have been spared. The whole of the convicts were natives of Manilla, except Watto, who was a Levantine.

From the extraordinary degree of interest which the trial of the criminals exited, and still more, perhaps, from the circumstance that so many as five men at one time had not before been executed at the Old Bailey for 36 years—since March, 1828—it was apprehended that an enormous crowd would assemble, and the Sheriffs, with Colonel Fraser, the City Commissioner of Police, made such arrangements as appeared commensurate with the occasion for the maintenance of order and the protection of life. Happily in the result these were most effective, and well suited to the emergency. Colonel Fraser had the whole of the available space from which a view of the execution could be obtained—from the Ludgate-hill entrance to the Old Bailey on the one hand, as far as Smithfield on the other—intersected by strong barriers, placed at short intervals. These lessened the pressure of the crowd, and particularly prevented the surging by which in a multitude under great excitement life is always endangered and occasionally sacrificed. The City police force on duty, aided by a considerable number of the Metropolitan force, under Captain Labalmondiere. At some executions in recent years, as, for instance, at that of Mullens for the Stepney murder, almost as great multitudes have assembled in the Old Bailey as that of yesterday, but rarely, if ever, one where, upon the whole, more order prevailed. By common consent this result is attributed to the arrangement by which the spectators were penned up in manageable numbers within barriers. As usual, besides the vast concourse of people who congregated in the streets, there were hundreds more, among whom were to be seen here and there well-dressed women, who witnessed the spectacle from the opposite windows and housetops.

About 7 o'clock the Sheriffs of London Mr. Henry Nicholas Nissen and Mr. Cave, with the Under-Sheriffs, Messrs. Nicholson and Gammon, arrived at Newgate, and were admitted by a private entrance, made for the occasion, to the Sessions-house. From an early hour in the morning the priests who had been in attendance on the doomed men since their conviction were again with them, and remained until the last. M. Morphinos, Archimandrite of the Greek Church in London-wall, attended upon the convict Watto, and the other four received the consolations of religion from the Rev. James Hussey, of the Roman Catholic Chapel in Moorfields, and Fathers Joseph Louis and Hermann, Spanish priests. At 20 minutes or so to 8, all who had any duty to perform in this last dreadful act drew together in a little room, when one of the gaol officials appeared, and said that the condemned would soon be ready. They were "quite comfortable," he added, and were finishing their breakfast. On those present, who were little versed in the business-like routine with which what has to be done within the goal on execution mornings is performed, the observation of the warder seemed astounding, though evidently meant to reassure. To others, who understood the nature of the intimation better, it was a relief as telling how soon the whole of the painful ceremony would be over. At a quarter to 8 Mr. Jonas, the Governor of Newgate, entered and said quietly, "We are all ready, gentlemen," whereupon, in obedience to an old custom of the juniors proceeding first on these occasions, the under-sheriffs led the way, followed by the sheriffs and about a dozen officials and spectators, in a kind of rough procession, two and two. In this order they passed out from the Sessions-house, and descended the flight of steps into the courtyard of Newgate, where from beyond the massive stone walls the shouts and cries and uproar of the mob came with a loud indistinct noise like the roar of an angry sea. It was a positive relief to escape from hearing this ravening crowd, and to pass at once into the dim quiet of the narrow, tortuous, and almost under ground passages which lead from the Court-house to what is called in the gaol the New Wing. For a short length the passage is quite subterranean, and so narrow that there was scarcely room to pass abreast. At nearly every 40 feet for two to pass abreast. At nearly every 40 feet there is a massive iron door, and even when the passages do at last emerge into the cold half-daylight of the early winter's morning, they are so closed in overhead with massive iron bars that the day is almost excluded. One passage, though wider than them all, was gloomier, in fact, than any, and absolutely terrible in its associations. Its walls were of extra height: the thick black iron grating crossed above it seemed almost close enough to keep out the half-thawed snow which came floating down; the pavement was ruinously uneven, and on the whitewashed walls at either side rough capital letters, coarsely carved in stone, could just be deciphered. Down this forlorn, dim, close-barred prison alley, the horrors of Newgate seemed to culminate, for this is the Aceldama of our metropolis, the burying place of London murderers, the miserable spot which is horrible and infamous even to prisoners, where almost immediately after coming from the gallows the corpses of felons are huddled naked into shells full of quick lime, and thrust beneath the pavement as soon as cold. It was impossible to pass along this dreadful place of sepulchre, where death is associated with whatever is dark and terrible in human destiny, without a feeling of more than awe as one looked at the significant irregularity of the pavement, and read at a glance the dreadful tales of blood which, without words, the "G" for Greenacre, or the "C" for Courvoisier, seemed to be always disclosing.

Singularly enough, it is nearly 40 years since London has witnessed so terrible an execution as that of yesterday, and then the Cato-street conspirators suffered more for their folly than their crimes. Thistlewood and his companions occupy one end of the wall of this prison cemetery, and there has been only just room left to place Watto and his fellow-murderers under corresponding slabs of stone at the other extremity of the passage. Passing through this and the place where women murderers also find a last asylum, where even their infamy is in time forgotten, the way winds on through courts and passages till the last grated door is silently opened, and after little procession, such as that of yesterday, passes suddenly into a lofty, warm and spacious building lighted from the top, and with a series of stone balustrades or balconies one over the other running in front of the cells built into the walls around. A large black board marked with the single word "Silence," hung in the centre of this the New Wing. But the injunction was unnecessary yesterday, for not a word was spoken as the little group of officials stopped in front of the condemned cells. The silence from this time was almost unbroken, but all the rest of the dreadful incidents of the execution were hurried rapidly to a close. A short, thickset, shabby man with venerable white locks and beard which his sinister face belied, shuffled rapidly in, cringing with a fawning deference to all he passed, and opening a cell, proceeded to pull out several black leather straps, with thongs and buckles that looked as first like harness. With one of these in his hand he proceeded to the first cell, which was at once opened, and Watto was called forth to be pinioned by the common hangman. With the first call of his name Watto stepped forth into the corridor, and stood meekly before the executioner, a slight fair, and very good-looking young man of 21 or 22—a lad whom, to judge by physiognomy alone, one would have chosen out of a thousand for a kind and gentle disposition. His real name was Marcos Vortos, and in his indictment he was designated as of Turkish origin, but in religion he was a Greek; and was, in fact, one of that numerous class known in the Levant as low Franks, a class which comprises within its ranks the offscourings of most that is bad in Europe. In spite of his mild appearance and now meek bearing, he was, if evidence is ever to be trusted, one of the most ruthless of all these men—foremost among the ploters, and may probably be the originl itself. The enclosures, two being in Persian, and one in Bengali, with, sub-divisions &c. contained a mass of correspondence, &c. Letter from Shuffee to Jaffir, about Jummoo Rajah. Two letters found at Shuffee's house, Meean Meer. Prosecutor got them from Inspector General of Police. Postmarks on one. Umballa and Meean Meer, on the other, Rawul Pindee and Meean Meer. Letter, with Meean Meer and Umballa postmarks, from Moola Buksh to Jaffir.

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part of the Grenville family estates which had passed away as the marriage portion of Alice de Grenville, daughter of *Sir* Eustace. Richard *de* Grenville (or, as the family began now to be called, "Grenville" simply) died 8th October, 1517, having made his will the same day, by which he bequeaths each of his daughters 80*l.* as a marriage portion; to his younger son George his house at Chipping-Wycombe, called the George, and all his lands in Berkshire, with reversion of rents in Stoke-Talmage, in Oxfordshire; after the decease of his brother Eustace, the tenant for life, to the said George and the heirs of his body, and in default to his other son Edward and the heirs of his body, remainder to his own right heirs. He leaves the residue of his effects to Joane his wife and Edward his son, to be disposed of for the health of his soul. By the inquisition after his death it appears he died possessed, besides the above property, of an estate at Chelmescote, near Brailes, in Warwickshire. This Edward Grenville was in 1527 Sheriff of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. By his will, dated 2nd March, 1536, he leaves annuities to his younger sons Richard, George, and Ralph until they come of age, and directs part of his property to be allowed to accumulate for their benefit till they attain to the age of twenty-three. He died on the 14th of April in the same year, leaving his son and heir Edward twelve years of age. Edward the younger married and had a child, who died in infancy, and on his own death, October 31, 1587, the family estates at Wotton, &c., passed to his next brother Richard, then about three years of age. Richard had several children, and died November 7, 1604. His eldest son Edward had died before him, unmarried, at Carthagena, having commanded the Swallow, pinance, and afterwards the Thomas, bark, under Sir Francis Drake, and he was succeeded by his next son, Richard Grenville, who, dying in 1618, leaving four sons, the eldest of whom, Richard, born August 8, 1612, succeeded his father in the family estates. In 1641 he was Sheriff of Buckinghamshire, and in 1642 one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county, along with John Hampden, Arthur Goodwin, and Bulstrode Whitelocke. He warmly espoused the Parliament's cause, being essentially a country gentleman, and commanded a troop of horse in the Parliamentary army in 1642 and 1644. In 1646 he was one of the Justices of the Peace for the county under the same authority, together with Edward Grenville, his younger brother. He also sat for the county in the Protectoral Parliaments of 1554, 1656, and 1658, and was succeeded in January, 1666, by his son Richard, who was sheriff of the county in 1371. He married a daughter of Sir Peter Temple, of Stanton, Berry, Buckinghamshire, and had by her a son and three daughters, the youngest of whom, Penelope, married Sir John Granville, and was celebrated in the poems of Granville, Lord Lansdowne, for her beauty and accomplishments. Richard was succeeded by his son Richard, who purchased estates, sat for Windsor and Bucks, and crowned the slow-growing fortunes of his family by a marriage with Hester, daughter of Sir Richard Temple, of *Stowe*, near Buckingham.

The Temple family, remarkable for several eminent men, was certainly one of the older English families. Their pedigree-makers go so far as to claim for them a lineal descent from Leofric, Earl of Chester and Leicester, in the time of King Ethelbald, 716. They, at any rate, are heirs of their name "Temple," in Leicestershire, where there was a family of that name. It is sufficient for our purpose that in the reign of Edward VI. a Peter Temple was the owner of Stowe, married Mlficent, daughter of William Lakyll, of Newington, in Middlesex, and had by her two sons, from the elder of whom, John, descended the heiress who made the fortunes of the Grenvilles: and from the younger, Anthony, descended Sir John Temple, the Master of the Rolls, Commissioner of the Great Seal, and Commissioner of Government in Ireland during the reign of Charles I., the Commonwealth, and the Protectorate, the celebrated Sir William Temple, and the Viscounts Palmerston of whom the present Premier is the most distinguished representative. Sir Peter Temple, second Baronet, the descendant of John, the elder son of Peter Temple, of Stowe, was the High Sheriff of Bucks, to whom the Ship-money Writ was addressed which John Hampden resisted, and Sir Peter himself got into trouble with the King for not enforcing arrears. He represented Buckingham in the two last Parliaments of Charles, was an ardent adherent of the Puritan party, and was nominated one of the judges to try the King, but never sat. By his second wife, Christian, sister of Sir Richard Leveson, of Trentham, ancestor of the Gowers, he had a son, Richard, who succeeded him in the baronetcy, a distinguished member of the country party in the reign of Charles II., voting for the exclusion of the Duke of York, was put out of the commission of the peace by James II. on his accession, joined in the Revolution, and voted for declaring the throne vacant in the Convention Parliament. He had only one surviving son, the eldest, Richard, who succeeded him as Baronet in 1697, and died unmarried in 1728. His sister, Christian, married Sir Thomas Lyttelton, and was the mother of George, Lord Lyttelton. The second daughter, Hester, married, as we have seen, Richard Grenville, of Wotton, and became eventually the heiress of her brother, Sir Richard Temple. The latter entered the army, and served with great distinction under Marlborough; was dismissed as a Whig by his successor Ormond, and on the accession of George I. was created, October 19th, 1714, Baron Cobham, in Kent, being descended through his grandmother Christian Leveson, from Margaret, Lady Sondes, sister of Henry Brooke, sixth and last Baron Cobham of that family. He was raised to the further dignity of Viscount Cobham, May 23, 1718, with remainder failing his male issue of the dignity of Viscountess Cobham to his sister Hester Grenville and her issue male, and failing such to his sister Christian Lyttelton and her issue male, with an extension of the dignity of Baron Cobham to his said sisters and their heirs male, as in the case of the Viscountcy. Sir Richard Temple died without issue in 1749, when Hester Grenville became Viscountess and Baroness Cobham, and on the 18th of October, in the same year, was raised to the dignity of Countess Temple, with remainder of the Earldom of Temple to her issue male. She died in 1752, leaving four sons and one daughter. Richard, the eldest son, succeeded as Earl Temple; George, the second son, was the celebrated Minister of whom Burke has left one of his "characters;" the third, James Grenville, was the father of Lord Glenbervie, who died in 1825 without issue; the fourth son, Henry, was Governor of Barbadoes (where he was very popular), Ambassador to the Porte, and a Commissioner of the Customs, and died in 1784. His daughter Louisa was the grand-mother of the present Earl Stanhope. The Countess Temple's daughter Lady Hester Grenville, became in 1754 the wife of the first William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, and was created Baroness Chatham in her own right. We have, therefore, now before us the first generation of that remarkable array of talent which was connected with the name of Grenville during the reigns of George II. and George III.

It is scarcely possible to tell the lives of the two brothers, Richard, Earl Temple, and the Right Honourable George Grenville, separately, so intimately connected were their political vicissitudes. Richard Grenville, the elder brother, was born September 26, 1711, educated at Eton, and sent on his travels. On his return to England he was returned, through the influence of his uncle, Lord Cobham, in 1734, for the Temple family borough, of Buckingham, and he afterwards exchanged this seat for one for the country. On the death of his mother, in October, 1752, he became Earl Temple, and thus inherited the estates of Wotton and Stowe. He had obtained, in 1736, a very considerable accession of property by his marriage with Anna Chamber, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Chamber, Esq., of Hamworth, and a ward of the celebrated Lady Betty Germain. He had formed the strictest intimacy, personal and political, with his brother-in-law, Pitt, and in November, 1755, when the latter was dismissed from his place of Paymaster General, Temple generously stepped forward with pecuniary assistance, conveying his offer through his sister, Lady Hester Pitt, in the following delicate manner:—"I cannot defer till to-morrow morning making a request to you, upon the success of which I have so entirely set my heart that I flatter myself you will not refuse it to me. I must entreat you to make use of all your interest with Mr. Pitt to give his brother Temple leave to become his debtor for a thousand pounds a year till better times. Mr. Pitt will never have in his power to confer so great an obligation upon, dear Lady Hester, your most truly affectionate brother, Temple." It was long before Pitt allowed the remembrance of this kindness to be outweighed by circumstances of an opposite character. Indeed, he may be said to have sacrificed to this remembrance not only himself, but in a great degree his country also. Earl Temple may have been in private life an amiable and excellent man, but there was in him an excessive self-appreciation, or rather, perhaps, we should say, a great exaggerated estimate of his importance and claims as the head of the great Grenville family. There can be little doubt but his connection with Mr. Pitt, the high position acquired by the latter, and the somewhat dependant social position in which that statesman had been placed relatively to Lord Temple, fostered this excessive family pride, and induced the Earl to attribute to himself much of the success and *prestige* of his distinguished brother-in-law. Lord Temple had, undoubtedly, considerable ability, but he can lay claim justly to nothing approaching the commanding genius of Pitt, and his idea that he must be appealed to by the latter for counsel and approbation on every occasion and his attempt to dictate to him his political conduct furnish singular instances of the

THE GRENVILLES.—(THEIR RISE.)

(From the Spectator.)

THE Grenvilles are country squires, who for five hundred years vegetated on slowly increasing estates in Buckinghamshire, then acquired almost by accident an earldom, then gave a connection, one William Pitt, a heavy annuity, turned politicians, exhibited singular capacity for that profession,—which they worked like a profession, caring for themselves as well as for the country,—and rose in two generations to the very top of English society. From country gentlemen they became earls at a step, and then marquises and dukes; but, unlike most men who have achieved this kind of advancement, they really were gentlemen. Their pedigree has been complicated by the inventions of the peerage-makers, who will have it that they can prove a descent for them direct from Rollo, and by the claim of the Grenvilles of the West,—Earls of Bath and Marquises of Lansdowne,—to be an elder branch of the same House; but they have an undoubted historic pedigree, a family which can be proved as well as delineated up to Edward I. They are not quite the people heralds make out; but they are of old and pure Norman strain, men whose fathers served the Edwards, fought at Agincourt, and commanded ships under Elizabeth's piratical admirals.

There was a Gerard de Grenville at the time of Henry II., who held three knights' fees, or 4,020 acres, worth about 420*l.* a year, under Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckinghamshire; but there is no proof of connection between him and the founder of the existing House, who, if a descendant, must from his position have been, or come of a younger son. Sir Eustace de Grenville must at least stand at the top of the Duke of Buckingham's true pedigree. Sir Eustace had a grant in 1273 from Hugh de la Wichead, of his whole right to a virgate of land, with messuage, croft, and meadow, in Wotton (Underwoods, Buckinghamshire), and Hame-juxta-Brehul, which William de Hamo, his brother, held of the said Sir Eustace, and the deed is dated at Wotton on St. Nicholas' Day. He was still alive in 1298, and sat for the county in that year. A grandson of his, [illegible] ploss of 2nd and 3rd Edward I. in Michaelmas Term it is recorded that Eustace de Grenville impleaded William Coly and many others, for having come to his house at Wotton and taken away his chattels to the value of five marks. And they answered that the said Eustace seized certain cattle of William de Sholton, who made complaint to the bailiffs of the Earl of Gloucester in Crendon, within whose lordship his land at Wotton is, and they considered them as the cattle of the said bailiff. And Eustace said that his land aforesaid in Wotton was within the liberty of William de Valence, and not within the liberty of the Earl of Gloucester. This seems confirmed by a document of the 52nd Henry III., which William do Valence, Earl of Pembroke, acknowledges the receipt of two marks for *one knight's fee* which Eustace de Grenville held of him in Wotton. This would make Sir Eustace's estate in Wotton at least 1,240 acres, or about 1400*l.* per annum, besides land at Chilton in the same country. Sir Eustace gave by a charter one-half of his estate in Wotton to his second son Richard, with the consent of Gerard, whom he calls his son and heir, and denominates as "of Chilton." We forbear from quoting from undated deeds cited by Collins, because among the Grenvilles of the same name in different generations it is impossible to decide to whom they refer. On the 17th of April, 1294, however, it appears that Richard de Grenville accepted an annual payment of 10*l.* rent to excuse the homage of William de Olive for lands held of him in Wotton, and in 1302 his name occurs with that of Joane his wife, daughter of William Lord Zouch, of Harringworth. By deed, in 1309, he granted lands in Wotton to his son William, and in 1330 settled his manor of Wotton, after his own decease on William, his son and heir, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to Edmund, brother of the said William, and the heirs of his body, and in default of these on Margery, Nicholea, and Agnes, his (Richard Grenville's) daughters. Joane, Richard Grenville's wife was in her widowhood in 1334, and William de Grenville, his son and successor, is styled in 1337 "Lord of Wotton." He married Agnes, daughter of William Wighthanm, of Hoddenham, and in 1343 obtained a licence from the Bishop of Lincoln to found a chantry in the church of Wotton. In 1351 a strange mishap occurred in his family. In that year Thomas Freysel and William Freysel, with others unknown, were charged with having forcibly carried away Agnes de Grenville (called in the record "Lady of Wotton"), conveying her naked into Bernwood Forest, and there and in divers places in the country of Bucks unlawfully imprisoning her. But whether they violated her was unknown. For these offences Thomas Freysel was fined ten marks, and William five. The Freysels appear to have been neighbours of the Grenvilles of Wotton. In 1358 William Freysel appears as a purchaser of land in Wotton, and in 1365 there was a fine of the manor of Wotton passed between Agnes de Grenville and Walter Freysel and Margaret his wife; and in the same year Agnes de Grenville and her son Thomas (and their heirs) acquired from Richard Smyth, of Ashendon, all his arable land in Wotton even to the gallows field, with certain meadows and pastures, with remainder to William, another son of Agnes, and his heirs for ever. In 1380, or 1381, the manor of Wotton was settled by her son on Agnes de Grenville for life; but in 1389 resumed by Thomas, who settled on his mother instead 40*l.* per annum. We may, therefore trust that the lady had a more tranquil termination to a widowhood which commenced in so unfortunate a manner.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 60,000,000 (£2,400,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 8, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0¾d. „
Sight.....1s. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2·66 cts. „
3 Do. Do.....„ 2·61 „ „
Sight.....„ 2·55 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY FEDDUSSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHUKRBHOY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
3 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
1 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
On demand .....2s. 0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares 2 per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities held for safe custody 1 per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislature Council of India No. XIV. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ On demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. „

Bills at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Hoogdies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	do.
Do.	12	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—AGRA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight.....2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Three „ „ .....2s. 0¾d. do.
Two „ „ .....2s. 0½d. do.
One „ „ .....2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand .....2s. 0¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.....2s. 0¼d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Managers will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

Do.	9	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	do.
Do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

The Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the rate of Discount, minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless notice to withdraw shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited.), Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks or other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	„	6	„	„	„
Do.	„	12	„	„	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills at par without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 1½d. „
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 1d. „
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. „
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand (Head Office)..... at 2s. 0¼d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mo' sight above £50 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. „
On demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland and Ireland. do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months..... 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ..... „ „
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0¾d. „
Do. Demand..... } 2s. 0¼d. „
Do. Scotland „ .....
Do. Ireland „ .....

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand.....2 per ct. per annum
3 months sight.....3 „
Do. 6 „ .....4 „
Do. 12 „ .....5 „ „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*registered under* Act XIX. *of* 1857. *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight.....	at	2s.	1¼d. per rupee.
4 „		2s.	1 d. „
3 „		2s.	0¾d. „
2 „		2s.	0½d. „
1 „		2s.	0¼d. „
On Demand		2s.	0¼d. „

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be ½ per cent.
charged of.....
On delivering Securities out of safe custody..½ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE ENGLISH BREEDING SOW. Enquire on board the *Salamanca*.

G. N. LIVESAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

HEYCOCK & Co.

29th January 1864.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Panuchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—In consequence of the owner's remaining in England, a Grand Pianoforte, by Erard, (made expressly for India), the property of W. Trevor Roper, Esq. Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujeratee, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.
Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

FOR SALE.—"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.

Two 3-Ton Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Cast Iron Guttering and Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Fire Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves, and Cocks.
Gauge Cocks and Grease Cocks.
Shortly expected a lot of Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps suitable for either Gas or Oil.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Horse Bunder, 5th April 1864.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps. } Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do. „ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do. „ Hand do.
„ Argand do.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TYEBJEE HABATBHOY and Co., (late BASSETT & Co., SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, have now for sale amongst several articles:—

Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing with furniture, much economical for roofing houses, &c.; Letter-copying Inks, in zinc pots; Steel Pens, Rulers, Reeds, Brass-shod Lamp-posts, ornamental and plain, with and without Lamps; Garden Hanging Lamps, two branched Moderator Lamps; Railway Lamps of all descriptions:—Railway Semaphore Gear, Engineers' and Railway Contractors' Tools, &c., &c.

T. H. & Co. in soliciting the patronage of Engineers, Contractors and the public at large, beg to observe that their goods are of first-class quality, and at prices exceedingly cheap. They aim at a little profit and rapid and much sale. Outstation orders promptly and carefully executed.

TYEBJEE HABATBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:

Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Beaded Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Horsehair Shell Combs, in several *Styles*.
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.

ALSO ON HAND.

A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning Orders executed.

Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.

Bombay, 4th April 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Sunderland, just landed ex *Sultana*.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fawcett Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, out of a superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete ...	...	...	...Rs. 320
Do. do. do.	do.	set with Diamonds do.	... 500
Do. do.	forming a pair if required	...	... 250
Do. do.	do.	do.	... 275
Do. do.	with Opal ...	...	... 140
Do. do.	twisted, set with Diamonds	...	... 240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	...	...	... 110
Do. do. do.	Emeralds ...	...	... 110
Do. do. do.	do.	and Diamonds	... 300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	...	...	... 250
Do. do. do.	do.	...	... 200
Do. Necklets ...	...	...Rs. 210, 170 and	90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	...	...Rs. 30 to	100
Do. Necklchains, handsome, from	...	...Rs. 90 to	200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	...	...Rs. 80 to	250
Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.			
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.			
Do. Charms in great variety.			
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.			
Do. Studs in cases complete.			
Do. Signet and other Rings.			
Do. Wedding and Guard do.			
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.			
Do. Solitaires.			
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.			
Ivory do. do.			
Silver Mugs for Children.			
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.			
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.			
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.			
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.			
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.			

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.
Fort and Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 7th instant, and if necessary following days, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated and Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriage, Horses, &c., of (Colonel H. T. Vincent, changing his residence) and (Captain E. B. Holland proceeding to Europe), the same consisting of Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dish covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, and the Furniture all Carved Blackwood such as Circular, Sofa, Pier, Side, and Dining Tables, Conversation Sofa, and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Easy, Arms, Predieu, and Drawing-room Chairs, Screens, What-nots, Side Boards, Hat Stand, four posts Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, one excellent fine full toned Mahogany square Pianoforte by "Broadwood and Sons" (made expressly to order) Plated and Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps with drops, Rich Velvet pile Carpet, Cutlery, Vases and Ornaments, Engravings in Frames, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, several dozens collection of Plants in Pots, Photographic Lens, Chemical, Baths, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One handsome light Cab Phaeton by "Jones of Southampton" with a pair of Arab Horses, (Black and Grey) and a Set of mounted Gilt Plated Harness complete, one excellent light double seated Brougham with Lamps, Pole and Shaft complete by John Buchanan and Co., Glasgow.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, PLATED, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c. AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sell by Public Auction at his residence, Malabar Hill, the Elegant Household Furniture, Glass, Plated, and Porcelain Ware, &c. of H. T. Binks, Esq., (proceeded to Europe) the same consisting of a Set of Rich Cut Glassware, one Blue Dinner Set, White and Gilt Breakfast Set, Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Frames, Salvers, Candlesticks, a Mahogany Box containing 1 dozen each, Plated King's Pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, and the Furniture all Blackwood Carved such as Elegantly Carved Circular, Dining and Pier Tables, Side Board, Chiffoniers, Easy, Predieu, and Arm Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Tea-poys, Screens, Plated and Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps, Engravings, Table Ornaments, one Excellent 8 Day Clock by "James French" Royal Exchange, London, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

One four wheeled Dog Cart with Hood, Shafts and Pole, with a strong serviceable Chesnut Arab Horse and Harness complete, one Bay Arab Horse with Saddle and Bridle.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Congou and Green Tea, 10 and 13 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla No. 2 Cigars, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500 each.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with Driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.
One large size Photographic Lens, by A. Ross.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th April 1864.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, has been honored with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 12th instant, at his residence, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the property of Major E. A. BACON, Brigade Major, (proceeding to Europe,) consisting of handsomely Carved and well finished Drawing, Dining, Dressing and Bed room Blackwood Furniture, such as Tables, Sofas, Chairs, Teapoys, Louis Quatrize and Writing Tables, Chiffonier, Screens, Four-post Bed couches, Wardrobes, Washing and Dressing Tables, Cane Chairs, Hanging Lamps, Wall Shades, Children's Room Furniture, 4 Plated Dish covers, 4 side Dishes, Teapot, Claret Jug, &c., a set of handsome Plated Spoons and Forks for sixteen persons, Cut Glass, Chiffoniers, Easy, Arm, Predieu, and Drawing-room Chairs, Screens, What-nots, Side Boards, Hat Stand, four posts Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, one excellent fine full toned Mahogany square Pianoforte by "Broadwood and Sons" (made expressly to order) Plated and Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps with drops, Rich Velvet pile Carpet, Cutlery, Vases and Ornaments, Engravings in Frames, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, several dozens collection of Plants in Pots, Photographic Lens, Chemical, Baths, &c., &c.

Also,—Pictures, Table Ornaments, Cutlery, Brussells, Nuggur Carpets, China Matting, set of Carpenter's Tools and Table, Box of Fishing Tackle, Double and Single Harness, Saddlery, excellent Kattiwar Cow, Child's Perambulator, Cooking Utensils, and a great variety of other valuable Articles; and if not previously disposed of, a self-driving Carriage in first rate order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Arab Horse, landed this year, 14-1, 5 years old.

ALSO,

A Carriage and Horses, Lady's Saddles and Bridles, Whips, several Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers, Telescope, Plated Curry Dishes, Tea Sets, Sauce Basket, a first-rate Palanquin Clock, Moderator Lamps, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and may be had on the premises, property on view on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 8th, 9th, and 11th instant.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. FREDERICK LLEWELLIN.

By order of the Executors.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at his Rooms in Meadow street, the Effects of the above Estate, comprising a few articles of Blackwood Furniture, a double Barrelled Gun by Beckwith in case, a Adam's Revolver 90 gauge, a Mounted Stuffed Sight Alex. Boots, Wearing Apparel, Jewellery, consisting of a new Gold Hunting Watch, Chain and Guard, a Gold bead Necklace a Gold Curb Bracelet, (proceeding to Europe). Rattles, Brooches with the Personal property of the late Mr. FREDERICK LLEWELLIN, deceased.

ALSO,

By Order of the Administrator General.

The Effects of the late Captain H. H. Elliott, H. M., 1st Lancers and Mr. D. F. Cunningham I. N., deceased, consisting of Cavalry Uniform Books, Sea Chest, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

ALSO,

By order of the Officiating Shipping Master.

The Effects of the late Mr. Thomas John Francisca Babo, consisting of large ship Carpenter's Tool Chest complete, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

ALSO,

The Effects of the late Doctor M. E. De Almeida, deceased, such as a few Medical Books, Medicine Cases, a Case of Midwifery Instruments, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

ALSO,

A firstr-rate Jubbulpoor Single Poled Tent, 18 feet square, in excellent order, complete with Carpets, Checks, and Puddav.

A Bengal Sleeping Pall, and Rowties, the property of an Officer leaving the Presidency.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 7th April 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c. 3 cases of Millinery, 9 cases of Hardware.

AT 1 P. M.

An extremely light strong comfortable Sociable Carriage built by "Laurie and Marour" London, may meanwhile be inspected at the Carriage